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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/727,633	12/01/2000	Katsumi Yoshizawa	450100-02891	4183

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EXAMINER

DURAN, ARTHUR D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3622

DATE MAILED: 01/21/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/727,633

Applicant(s)

YOSHIZAWA, KATSUMI

Examiner

Arthur Duran

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 December 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-8 have been examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

2. Claims 6-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. These claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because these claims have no connection to the technological arts. The method claims do not specify how the claims utilize any technological arts. For example, no network or server is specified. To overcome this rejection, the Examiner recommends that the Applicant amend the claim to specify or to better clarify that the method is utilizing a medium or apparatus, etc within the technological arts. Appropriate correction is required.

As an initial matter, the United States Constitution under Art. I, §8, cl. 8 gave Congress the power to "[p]romote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries". In carrying out this power, Congress authorized under 35 U.S.C. §101 a grant of a patent to "[w]hoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition or matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof." Therefore, a fundamental premise is that a patent is a statutorily created vehicle for Congress to confer an exclusive right to the inventors for "inventions" that promote the progress of "science and the useful arts". The

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phrase "technological arts" has been created and used by the courts to offer another view of the term "useful arts". See *In re Musgrave*, 167 USPQ (BNA) 280 (CCPA 1970). Hence, the first test of whether an invention is eligible for a patent is to determine if the invention is within the "technological arts".

Further, despite the express language of §101, several judicially created exceptions have been established to exclude certain subject matter as being patentable subject matter covered by §101. These exceptions include "laws of nature", "natural phenomena", and "abstract ideas". See *Diamond v. Diehr*, 450, U.S. 175, 185, 209 USPQ (BNA) 1, 7 (1981). However, courts have found that even if an invention incorporates abstract ideas, such as mathematical algorithms, the invention may nevertheless be statutory subject matter if the invention as a whole produces a "useful, concrete and tangible result." See *State Street Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Financial Group, Inc.* 149 F.3d 1368, 1973, 47 USPQ2d (BNA) 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

This "two prong" test was evident when the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (CCPA) decided an appeal from the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (BPAI). See *In re Toma*, 197 USPQ (BNA) 852 (CCPA 1978). In *Toma*, the court held that the recited mathematical algorithm did not render the claim as a whole non-statutory using the Freeman-Walter-Abele test as applied to *Gottschalk v. Benson*, 409 U.S. 63, 175 USPQ (BNA) 673 (1972). Additionally, the court decided separately on the issue of the "technological arts". The court developed a "technological arts" analysis:

The "technological" or "useful" arts inquiry must focus on whether the claimed subject matter...is statutory, not on whether the product of the claimed subject matter...is statutory, not on whether the prior art which the claimed subject matter purports to replace...is statutory, and not on whether the claimed subject matter is presently perceived to be an improvement over the prior art, e.g., whether it "enhances" the operation of a machine. *In re Toma* at 857.

In *Toma*, the claimed invention was a computer program for translating a source human language (e.g., Russian) into a target human language (e.g., English). The court found that the claimed computer implemented process was within the "technological art" because the claimed invention was an operation being performed by a computer within a computer.

The decision in *State Street Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Financial Group, Inc.* never addressed this prong of the test. In *State Street Bank & Trust Co.*, the court found that the "mathematical exception" using the Freeman-Walter-Abele test has little, if any, application to determining the presence of statutory subject matter but rather, statutory subject matter should be based on whether the operation produces a "useful, concrete and tangible result". See *State Street Bank & Trust Co.* at 1374. Furthermore, the court found that there was no "business method exception" since the court decisions that purported to create such exceptions were based on novelty or lack of enablement issues and not on statutory grounds. Therefore, the court held that "[w]hether the patent's claims are too broad to be patentable is not to be judged under §101, but rather under §§102, 103 and 112." See *State Street Bank & Trust Co.* at 1377. Both of these analysis goes towards whether the claimed invention is non-statutory because of the presence of an abstract idea. Indeed, *State Street* abolished the Freeman-Walter-Abele test used in *Toma*. However, *State Street* never addressed the second part of the analysis, i.e., the "technological arts" test established in *Toma* because the invention in *State Street* (i.e., a computerized system for determining the year-end income, expense, and capital gain or loss for the portfolio) was already determined to be within the technological arts under the *Toma* test. This dichotomy has been recently acknowledged by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (BPAI) in

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affirming a §101 rejection finding the claimed invention to be non-statutory. See *Ex parte Bowman*, 61 USPQ2d (BNA) 1669 (BdPatApp&Int 2001).

In the current application, no technological art (i.e., computer, network, server) is being utilized by claims 6-8. Also, the signal could be made by a nontechnological (i.e., computer, network, server) means. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 3, 4, and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being unpatentable over Kanter (5,537,314).

Claim 1, 6: Kanter discloses an information processing apparatus, method for processing information concerning electronic commerce in which a customer receiving services offered by a service provider obtains points in accordance with the amount of money having been paid to said service provider, said information processing apparatus comprising:
first communication controlling means for controlling data communication with another information processing apparatus via a first network (Fig. 1);
first recording means for recording information on a plurality of the service providers and information on a plurality of the customers receiving services from said plurality of service providers (Fig. 1);

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second communication controlling means for controlling data communication with a financial institution information processing apparatus via a second network (Fig. 1);

payment computing means for computing an amount of money to be refunded to said customer in accordance with the number of the points said customer owns (col 4, lines 59-67; col 7, lines 5-7); and

signal generating means for generating a signal that requests said financial institution information processing apparatus having an account of said customer to transfer a predetermined amount of money to the account of said customer (col 4, lines 59-67; col 7, lines 5-7), wherein: said first communication controlling means controls communication in which a signal corresponding to the amount of money computed by said payment computing means is sent to an information processing apparatus owned by said customer and a signal corresponding to a desired amount of transfer money is received from the information processing apparatus owned by said customer (col 4, lines 59-67; col 7, lines 5-7); and

said second communication controlling means controls communication in which the signal generated by said signal generating means is sent to said financial institution information processing apparatus and a signal representing completion of processing by said financial institution information processing apparatus is received (col 4, lines 59-67; col 7, lines 5-7; col 22, lines 20-50; col 22, line 60-col 23, line 2; col 23, lines 25-45; col 27, lines 40-50).

Claim 3: Kanter discloses the information processing apparatus, method according to Claim 1, further comprising key generating means for generating an encryption key for encrypting and decoding communication data (col 17, lines 53-60; col 17, lines 62-67; col 18, line 65-col 19, line 2; col 23, lines 45-55).

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Claim 4: Kanter discloses an information processing apparatus according to Claim 1, further comprising authenticating means for authenticating said other information processing apparatus with which communication is controlled by said first communication controlling means (col 17, lines 53-60; col 17, lines 62-67; col 18, line 65-col 19, line 2; col 23, lines 45-55).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 2, 7, 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanter (5,537,314) in view of Fredregill (5,923,016).

Claim 2, 7, 8: Kanter discloses a point redemption system, method for redeeming points owned by a customer for money, said point redemption system comprising:
receiving means for receiving a point redemption request for redeeming points owned by said customer for money, said point redemption request including information on the number of points which is desired to be redeemed for money from among the total points owned by said customer (col 4, lines 59-67; col 7, lines 5-7);
transferring means for transferring, to an account of said customer, an amount of money corresponding to the desired number of points in the information included in said point redemption request from among the total points (col 4, lines 59-67);

and updating means for updating the total points corresponding to said customer (col 24, lines 6-18).

Kanter does not explicitly disclose updating means for updating the total points corresponding to said customer by subtracting the desired number of points in the information included in said point redemption request from the total points owned by said customer.

Since Kanter discloses the customer having a total points and the customer redeeming the points for cash, it is obvious that Kanter would balance the account of the customer after a points redemption.

As an example of this, Fredregill discloses updating means for updating the total points corresponding to said customer by subtracting the desired number of points in the information included in said point redemption request from the total points owned by said customer (col 12, lines 38-46; Abstract; Fig. 2B, item 156).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add Fredregill's updating the points total to Kanter's redeeming points for cash. One would have been motivated to do this because points that have been redeemed are no longer valid and the new account total of the customer needs to be calculated.

5. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanter (5,537,314) in view of Hoffman (6,012,039).

Claim 5: Kanter discloses an information processing apparatus according to Claim 1. Kanter further discloses wherein said authenticating means authenticates said other information processing apparatus based on a unique identifier thereof which is received under the control of

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said first communication controlling means and which is issued from an authority connected to said first network (col 17, lines 53-60; col 17, lines 62-67; col 18, line 65-col 19, line 2; col 23, lines 45-55).

Kanter does not explicitly disclose that said authenticating means authenticates based on a certificate issued from a predetermined certificate authority connected to said first network.

However, Hoffman discloses authenticating means authenticates based on a certificate issued from a predetermined certificate authority connected to said first network (col 10, lines 43-55; col 13, lines 10-20; col 14, lines 60-70; col 7, lines 65-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add Hoffman's utilization of digital certificates over to Kanter's authenticated transmissions. One would have been motivated to do this because digital certificates are one standard for authenticated transmissions that is popular in the industry.

Conclusion

The following prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

a. Ferguson (5,991,736) discloses receiving points for purchases and exchanging points for cash awards that are transferred to a user account.

b. Eggleston (6,061,660) discloses receiving loyalty points for activities with a merchants and that cash prizes can be awarded to a user.

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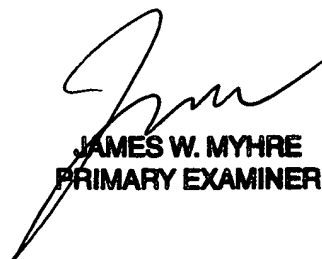
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Arthur Duran whose telephone number is (703)305-4687. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon- Fri, 7:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eric Stamber can be reached on (703)305-8469. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-1113.

AS

1/6/04


JAMES W. MYHRE
PRIMARY EXAMINER